The impact of indocyanine green (ICG) angiography in multiple diagnostic imaging for the management of exudative age-related macular degeneration (ARMD): a single blind prospective randomised controlled trial of fluorescein angiography vs FA & ICG

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
30/09/2005	Stopped	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
30/09/2005	Stopped	Results
Last Edited 07/04/2011	Condition category Eye Diseases	Individual participant data
		Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

N0295142266

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Attempt to identify ophthalmic features and positive predictive value for ICG as 'diagnosis and management modifier'. The use of indocyanine gren angiography (ICG) may facilitate the identification of lesions that have been proposed to respond to laser treatment.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Prospective randomised controlled trial and pilot study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Not specified

Study type(s)

Not Specified

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Eye Diseases: Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD)

Interventions

Interventions are fluorescein angiography compared with fluorescein angiography and indocyanine green angiography.

Added 05/09/2008: trial was stopped due to new treataments available.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Moderate and severe visual loss defined as loss of three lines or 15 letters (doubling of visual angles) and loss of 6 lines or 30 letters respectively, on a log MAR visual acuity chart, at 4,8 and 12 months.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. ICG rates modification of fluorescein based diagnosis and management
- 2. Specificity and sensitivity of ophthalmic signs predictive of ICG findings

Overall study start date

24/05/2004

Completion date

24/05/2006

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

New treatments available

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

240 patients, of whom 24 are estimated to have retinal angiomatous proliferation (RAP).

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Target number of participants

240

Key exclusion criteria

No specific exclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

24/05/2004

Date of final enrolment

24/05/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Paybody Eye Unit Coventry United Kingdom CV1 4FH

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health

Sponsor details

Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL +44 (0)20 7307 2622 dhmail@doh.gsi.org.uk

Sponsor type

Government

Website

http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire NHS Trust (UK), NHS R&D Support Funding

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination planNot provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summaryNot provided at time of registration